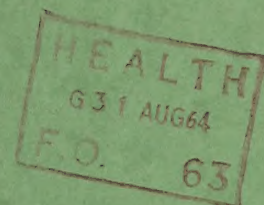


Urban District Council of Exmouth

I



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



TOWN HALL,
EXMOUTH.

I N D E X

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EXMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Exmouth.

July, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1963, this being the 17th Annual Report I have had the honour to submit to this Council. I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Engineer & Surveyor and the Housing Officer for the sections which they have kindly compiled and which are included in this report.

From the report it will be seen that, with the exception of the final stages in the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which occurred from October 1962 to February 1963, the general health of the district has been very satisfactory.

The population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General has increased from 19,890 in 1962 to 20,340 in 1963, an increase of 450.

Regarding the live birth rate, by strange coincidence the number of babies born in the town in 1963 (304) are the same for that of 1962, also of these 304 births in 1963, one half were girls and the other half were boys. It should be noted however that the standardised birth rate of 19.1 is slightly above that for England & Wales (18.2)

Whilst in England & Wales as a whole, births exceeded deaths by 283,792, in the Exmouth Urban District in 1963 the births were 66 fewer than the deaths recorded.

The standardised death rate of 13.5 was slightly higher than that for England & Wales, 12.2 and the commonest causes of death were as previously, Heart Disease, Cerebral Vascular Lesions and Cancer.

It is very gratifying to note that there were no maternal deaths and that whilst the infant mortality rate for England & Wales was 20.9 the lowest ever recorded, the infant mortality rate for the Exmouth Urban district was only 13.2 and that in the case of the 4 infants under 1 year of age who died, all suffered from Congenital Malformations.

Regarding infectious disease, of the 618 cases notified, 561 were Measles cases and 43 Sonne Dysentery. All were relatively mild, none needed to be admitted to hospital and none died from an infectious disease. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis, viz. 2, was the lowest ever recorded and there were no deaths in the district from this disease.

The water supply to the district continues to be of a very high quality and the routine bacteriological samples have been satisfactory throughout the year.

I should, in conclusion, like to thank all members of the Exmouth Urban District Council for their enthusiasm, interest and help shown to me during the past year and to express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

L.G. ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Exmouth.

July, 1952

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1951. This being the 17th Annual Report I have had the honour to submit to the Council. I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Engineer & Surveyor and the Housing Officer for the assistance which they have kindly afforded and which are included in this report.

From this report it will be seen that with the exception of the final stages in the outbreak of Scarlatina which occurred from October 1951 to February 1952, the general health of the district has been very satisfactory.

The population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General has increased from 12,500 in 1931 to 15,750 in 1951, an increase of 26.2%.

Regarding the live birth rate, by strictly considering the number of babies born in the town in 1951 (100) and the same for that of 1952, and of those born within 100 yards of the town in 1951 and 1952, the rate of live births was 15.2 and 15.1 respectively. This is slightly higher than the standard rate of 14.1 which applies to England & Wales (14.2).

The standardized death rate of 15.5 was slightly higher than that for England & Wales, 14.2, and the corresponding rate of 15.5 was previously, Heart Disease, Coronary Arteriosclerosis and Cancer.

It is very interesting to note that there were no reported deaths and that whilst the infant mortality rate for England & Wales was 20.9, the lowest ever recorded, the infant mortality rate for the Exmouth Urban District was only 11.2 and that in the case of the 4 infants under 1 year of age who died, all suffered from Gastroenteritis.

Regarding infectious diseases, of the 615 cases notified, 561 were bacterial in origin and 54 were viral. All were relatively mild, none needed to be admitted to hospital and none died from an infectious disease. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis, viz. 2, was the lowest ever recorded and there were no deaths in the district from this disease.

The water supply to the district continues to be of a very high quality and the routine bacteriological samples have been satisfactory throughout the year.

I should in conclusion like to thank all members of the Exmouth Urban District Council for their enthusiasm, interest and help shown to me during the past year and to express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	5,728
Resident Population mid-year 1963 (as estimated by the Registrar General)	28,320
Number of inhabited dwellings (31st March, 1963)	7,543
Residential value as at 31st March, 1963	2,015,757
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1963-64	23,778

S T A F F.MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

L. G. Anderson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. D. R. Redgwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. B. J. Stowell, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Miss J. E. Strudwick.

1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	5,295
Resident Population Mid-year 1963 (as estimated by the Registrar General)	20,340
Number of inhabited dwellings (31st March, 1963)	7,543
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1963	£935,267
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1963-64	£3.778

2. VITAL STATISTICS(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	139	142	281
Illegitimate	13	10	23
Total	152	152	304

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	14.94
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	19.1
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population England & Wales	18.2

(b) Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	6.5
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births England & Wales	17.3

(c) Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of deaths =	161	209	370
Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			21.3
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			13.5
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England & Wales			12.2
Death from maternal causes			Nil

(d) Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under 1 year of age, "()" = Nos. under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3(3)	1	4(3)
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3(3)	1	4(3)

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births 13.2

Infant mortality per 1,000 births England & Wales 20.9

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population)

During 1963, 152 male and 152 female, total 304 babies, were born. As compared with 1962 the total births are the same. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 19.1 which is slightly higher than the rate for England & Wales as a whole (18.2).

The standardised live birth rate during the last 10 years was as follows :-

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Exmouth	10.9	12.3	13.3	12.9	14.1	13.6	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.9
Standardised	13.1	14.7	16.0	15.5	16.9	14.3	18.0	15.5	16.6	19.1
England & Wales	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 live births).

Of the 304 children born during 1963, 23 were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 live births was 75.65 compared with 21 illegitimate births representing an illegitimate birth rate of 69.0 in 1962.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years were as follows :-

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Exmouth	9.8	18.5	42.0	25.8	22.9	63.2	60.9	65.0	69.0	75.6

5. STILL BIRTHS

(Rate per 1,000 live and still births).

Two still births occurred during 1963 as compared with four in the previous year and the still birth rate of 6.6 was lower than the rate for England & Wales as a whole. The sub-joined table shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Exmouth	4.8	27.8	20.5	33.2	15.2	19.3	27.9	3.6	13.0	6.6
England & Wales	24.0	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3

6. DEATHS

During 1963 370 persons normally resident in the urban district died (161 males and 209 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 21.3, but when allowance for age and sex distribution has been made, represents a "standardised" death rate of 13.5. This is slightly higher than the rate for England & Wales viz. 12.2. The following table shows the corrected and standardised death rates for Exmouth for the last 10 years.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Corrected	18.1	16.5	17.4	15.3	18.5	17.3	19.7	17.3	17.5	21.3
Standardised	11.0	9.9	11.0	9.8	11.5	10.9	12.6	12.2	12.6	13.5
England & Wales	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.5

Age at death

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males	70.7	67.6	68.7	70.7	70.1	68.1	71.4	71.0	70.1	73.1
Females	72.4	75.0	76.0	76.5	77.1	72.6	75.3	73.6	76.4	76.1
Both Sexes	71.8	73.3	72.9	74.3	74.3	70.5	73.3	72.6	73.4	74.8
England M	67.3	67.6	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.1	-	-
& Wales F	72.4	73.1	72.6	73.3	73.2	73.5	73.7	73.9	-	-

(c) Causes of Death

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1		1
Other Forms	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Cancer			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	19	18	37
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes		2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	41	67
Coronary disease, angina	35	28	63
Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
Other heart disease	24	33	57
Other circulatory diseases	3	4	7
Influenza	2	4	6
Pneumonia	4	18	22
Bronchitis	13	3	16
Other diseases of Respiratory system	2	3	5
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	2	6
Gastritis, Enteritis & diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	25	31
Motor vehicle accidents	2	0	2
All other accidents	1	3	4
Suicide	1	3	4
All causes	161	209	370

The most prevalent cause of death during 1963 was again that of heart disease, 134 cases (36.2% total deaths). Cancer was the cause of 59 cases (15.9% total deaths) and intracranial vascular lesions such as cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis were responsible for 67 deaths (18.2% total deaths).

(d) Deaths due to accidents

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| (1) | Female age 60 | Contusion of spinal cord. Fracture of the body of the sixth cervical vertebra.
Death due to misadventure. |
| (2) | Female age 77 | Pulmonary embolism.
Fractured left hip.
Death due to misadventure. |
| (3) | Female age 70 | Fracture of right tibia
Fell on floor at home
Death due to misadventure. |
| (4) | Male age 75 | Subdural Haemorrhage.
Fracture of skull.
Death due to misadventure. |
| (5) | Male age 21 | Multiple injuries the chief of which was extensive fracture of the skull. |
| (6) | Male age 21 | Multiple injuries the chief of which was extensive fracture of the skull. |

Deaths due to Suicide

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| (1) | Male age 49 | Carbon monoxide poisoning
(car exhaust fumes)
Took his own life. |
| (2) | Female age 73 | Carbon monoxide poisoning
(coal gas)
Took her own life. |
| (3) | Female age 50 | Carbon monoxide poisoning
(coal gas)
Took her own life. |
| (4) | Female age 85 | Coal gas poisoning.
Took her own life while the balance of her mind was disturbed. |

(e) The following table shows the incidence of death at various age groups (from returns supplied by the local Registrar of Births and Deaths).

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage.
Under 1 year	3	1	4	1.08
1 and under 5	-	1	1	.27
5+	-	-	-	-
15+	2	1	3	.81
25+	-	-	-	-
35+	1	2	3	.81
45+	7	3	10	2.7
55+	24	20	44	11.9
65+	48	39	87	23.2
75 and over	76	142	218	59.0
All ages	161	209	370	

7. INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate represents the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

During 1963, 4 infants, 3 males and 1 female under the age of 1 year died. This represents an infant mortality rate of 13.15 which is considerably lower than that for England & Wales (20.9) and in all cases death was associated with Congenital Malformation.

The following table gives the infant mortality rate of previous years.:-

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of deaths under 1 year	4	6	3	5	6	11	10	7
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	16.6	24.6	14.8	18.9	26.0	45.5	48.8	32.4
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of deaths under 1 year	5	2	4	12	3	4	5	4
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.	21.0	8.6	15.5	47.4	10.8	14.4	16.4	13.1

The causes of death of the 4 infants were as follows :-

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
M	1 week	Congenital Malformations
M	6 days	Congenital Malformations
M	50 minutes	Congenital Malformations
F	3 months	Congenital Malformations

8. CANCER

Deaths from Cancer decreased from 67 in 1962 to 59 in 1963, and in relation to the total number of deaths, the rate per cent decreased from 19.2 in 1962 to 15.9 in 1963.

The parts of the body affected are given in the following table :-

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	2	1	3
Lungs & Bronchus	7	2	9
Breast	-	8	8
Uterus	-	2	2
All other sites	19	18	37
Total	28	31	59

The following table shows the incidence of Lung Cancer compared with other forms of Cancer for the last 13 years :-

	Cancer of the Lung		Cancer all other sites	Total Cancer Deaths
	Males	Females		
1951	6	3	41	50
1952	2	2	44	48
1953	6	-	33	39
1954	2	2	51	55
1955	7	1	38	46
1956	6	1	35	42
1957	5	2	45	52
1958	10	1	48	59
1959	4	2	44	50
1960	9	2	50	61
1961	9	1	47	57
1962	11	5	51	67
1963	7	2	50	59

The incidence of deaths from Cancer during the last 10 years is as follows :-

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of cases	55	46	42	52	59	50	61	57	67	59
Percentage total No. of deaths	16.9	15.8	13.5	18.8	17.5	15.6	16.7	16.9	17.4	15.9
Rate per 1,000 resident population	3.16	2.62	2.34	2.88	3.24	2.70	3.30	2.90	3.38	2.85

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1963, 619 cases of notifiable infectious diseases were notified, which is 199 more than in the previous year.

(a) Measles

There were 561 cases of Measles in 1963 and these were of a mild nature.

The seasonal incidence of Measles in Exmouth was as follows :-

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
9	2	8	154	249	111	15	6	-	-	-	7
19			514			21			7		

(b) Tabular Statement of Infectious Diseases

The incidence during 1963 of the various infectious diseases is tabulated herewith.:-

	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Measles	561	-
Whooping Cough	5	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Pneumonia	9	-
Sonne Dysentery	43	6
Erysipelas	-	-
Polionyelitis	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	1
Total	619	1

(c) The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the last 10 years :-

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Measles	69	29	85	290	246	35	154	132	54	561
Whooping Cough	45	15	66	13	35	30	3	5	1	5
Scarlet Fever	33	12	4	3	1	29	7	2	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-
Dysentery	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	372	43
Pneumonia	19	9	12	2	12	3	-	5	-	9
Erysipelas	-1	1	2	1	6	1	4	3	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

(d) The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age.

	Under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	Total
Measles	11	35	57	69	85	267	20	11	3	3	-	-	-	561
Whooping Cough	45	15	66	13	35	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	9
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	1	2	2	6	16	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	43
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Sonne Dysentery

The outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which began in the first week of October 1962 and which reached its peak some three weeks later, finally subsided at the end of March 1963.

In all 430 cases occurred, 227 school children had clinical symptoms of the disease and 79 were found on examination to be symptomless carriers. 64 cases were pre-school children and 60 adults were affected. The disease in general was mild in nature but in several instances the patients did not become free from the germ for 4 - 5 weeks.

Typhoid Fever

One lady who had spent a holiday at Zermat and returned to Exmouth on the 28th February developed the symptoms of Typhoid Fever, presumably contracted at Zermat.

She was admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Whipton on the 17th March, 1963, where although she was very seriously ill during the first week of her illness, made a satisfactory recovery and became free from the germ within five weeks.

10. Tuberculosis

During 1963 there was only two cases of Tuberculosis notified. One was a male aged 50 with Tuberculosis of the lungs and the other a female aged 24 with Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were NO deaths during the year from Tuberculosis.

Nevertheless it is emphasized that there is no room for complacency in the eradication of Tuberculosis and this disease is still in the country as a whole responsible for more deaths than all other infectious diseases put together.

The eradication of tuberculosis in cattle has practically abolished non-respiratory tuberculosis in children and the regular Heaf testing of children in primary schools has helped in tracing hitherto unknown chronic sufferers from the disease. The routine vaccination with B.C.G. of 13 year old children in the Secondary Schools also gives them a high degree of protection during the vulnerable period of their young lives, and in this respect I must say how excellent is the acceptance rate for this vaccination in your district.

Mass radiography too, in general, has played a great part in detecting tuberculosis especially in the older people.

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1954-1963:-

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PULMONARY	M	5	5	5	3	4	5	1	5	21	1
	F	5	6	7	4	2	-	1	3	2	-
NON-PULMONARY	M	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	4	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	1
TOTAL		11	17	14	8	9	5	4	8	4	2

Table showing incidence of all forms of Tuberculosis.
(Rates per 1,000 estimated resident population).

YEAR	CASES NOTIFIED (Per 1,000 resident population)	DEATH RATE
1930	1.07	0.63
1938	0.98	0.39
1952	0.93	0.29
1953	0.93	0.058
1954	0.63	0.057
1955	0.97	0.11
1956	0.78	-
1957	0.44	0.11
1958	0.49	0.05
1959	0.27	-
1960	0.22	0.032
1961	0.41	0.051
1962	0.20	0.05
1963	0.10	-

11. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The Health services provided by the Local Health Authority (Devon County Council) under Part II and III of the Act applicable to your district are briefly set out herewith :-

PART II

(a) HOSPITAL FACILITIES

(i) General

The urban district is well served by the Exmouth Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth ('phone Exmouth 4381) where there is accommodation for :-

Male	13 beds
Female	15 beds
Children	5 beds
Private Wards	8 beds
General Wards	4 beds.

In addition to the Exmouth Hospital, use is made of :-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East ('phone 72261) 305 beds.
2. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter ('phone 54217), 116 beds.
3. West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter ('phone 73183), 62 beds, including 2 private and 2 isolation beds.

4. Angela Home, Tipton St. John, 35 beds (Exeter City Hospital).

The Plastic surgery centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital on the second Thursday in every month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Mr. Fitz-Gibbons and Mr. Bodenham of the South West Regional-Hospital Board attend.

(ii) Maternity

- 1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter - 10 beds.
- 2. Mowbray House, Exeter - 24 beds.
- 3. Exeter City Hospital - 265 beds altogether, which includes 41 maternity beds and 15 cots for premature babies.

(iii) Isolation

Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to Exeter City Isolation Hospital, Whipton ('phone Exeter 67158) as in previous years.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by Dr. Boyd, the Resident Physician and Staff of the Hospital.

(iv) Smallpox

A smallpox hospital of 28 beds at Upton Pyne, administered by the Regional Hospital Board is available in case of need (Tel. Stoke Cannon 270).

Should your Medical Officer of Health require the services of a consultant, arrangements have been made to call upon :-

- 1. East Devon
Dr. E.J.G.Wallace, Tel. No.
Health Centre, 1645 and 16
Westham Road Weymouth 1513
WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (home)
- 2. Cornwall & Devon to the River Exe Tel. No.
Dr. W.H. St. John-Brooke, 2382
West Cornwall Hospital, Cockwells: 356
PENZANCE, Cornwall. (home)

(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and Serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Exeter - their address being: Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter (Tel: Exeter 54959) under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

(c) VENEREAL DISEASE

Under the present scheme free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following centre :-

<u>EXETER</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.	Mon. 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon. 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. 3 - 4 p.m.

(d) AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Three ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Station, Bastin Hall, Elm Grove, Exmouth (Tel. No. Exmouth 2857). All of which are equipped with radio telephonic communication systems.

In the district served the ambulances have carried 3,136 patients in 1963 and have attended 93 street accidents and 22 home accidents. The total mileage covered during the year has been 38,437.

At the Beach First Aid Post 606 cases were treated.

At the Ambulance Headquarters, 95 cases were treated.

PART III(e) CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

There are three Health Visitors assigned to this district. Voluntary assistance is rendered at the various centres by Ladies of the Town and such assistance is greatly appreciated.

The two Medical Officers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres are :- (a) Dr. Archer of Budleigh Salterton and (b) Dr. L. G. Anderson; your Medical Officer of Health. The Centres are held at St. Clement's, 142, Exeter Road, Exmouth on Wednesday and Friday from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and Dr. Archer attends the Church Hall, Littleham every 2nd and 4th Monday from 2 - 4 p.m.

During the year the following attendances were made :-

(i) St. Clement's

No. of sessions held	Total attendances by infants. Under 1 year.	Total attendances by children Over 1 year.
101	3,258 (300 new cases)	1,366 (76 new cases)

(ii) Littleham

No. of sessions held	Total attendances by infants. Under 1 year	Total attendances by children Over 1 year.
24	318 (38 new cases)	239 (no new cases)

Welfare foods are supplied at the St. Clement's Infant Welfare Centre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week and at the Church Hall, Littleham every Monday afternoon; and also at the W.V.S. Headquarters, 2, Bicton Street, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 - 4.30 p.m.

(f) MATERNITY

There are seven District Nurses in this district viz:-

Nurse Snaith	Nurse Griffey	Nurse Usher	Nurse Weatherby.
Nurse Warne	Nurse Newell	Nurse Shaw	

who reside at No. 11 Albion Hill, Exmouth ('phone Exmouth 2237). Each nurse is in possession of a motor car. All are fully trained in gas and air analgesia and three apparatuses are available for their use. Two oxygen resuscitation apparatuses are also held at the Nurses Home for use when required.

(g) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

When necessary, arrangements can be made for the admission of a premature baby and its mother to the nearest Maternity unit, in this case the Exeter City Hospital where there are 15 cots.

(h) DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

A well equipped dental surgery is provided at St. Clement's Exeter Road, Exmouth, at which dental treatment can be given to Mothers and young children.

The following report has been kindly supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. R.J.Humphreys :-

12. WATER SUPPLY

(a) Source of Supply

The Town has two sources from which its supply is obtained namely :-

1. The Catchment Area at Squabmoor which feeds into an impounding reservoir.
2. Three boreholes at Dotton in the Parish of Colaton Raleigh.

A bulk supply is made direct from Dotton to the St. Thomas Rural District Council's reservoirs at Stallcombe and Colaton Raleigh.

Preliminary steps have been taken to complete the duplication of the 12" diameter rising main from Dotton to Exmouth.

(b) Quality

Water has generally been very satisfactory in quality during the year and the last analysis after treatment is as follows :-

W.2016	<u>High Level Filters, Exmouth Reservoir</u>	
	Probable number of coliform-aerogenes organisms per	
	100 ml	- NIL
W.2105	<u>Low Level Filters, Exmouth Reservoir</u>	NIL
W.2102	<u>Borehole at Dotton</u>	NIL
W.2103	<u>Bystock Reservoir</u>	NIL

(c) Quantity

The consumption continued at a high level, and the peak demand during the summer season has led to the decision to take the necessary steps to duplicate the rising main from Dotton.

(d) Total number of properties connected to Main Supply and Number of connections made during 1963.

There are at present 7,803 properties connected to the Main Supply and during 1963, 124 connections were made

13. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year further progress has been made on the major improvement works to the Withycombe Brook.

14. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The maintenance of public conveniences has been satisfactory throughout the year, but difficulties still exist in recruiting Attendants.

15. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse has continued to be disposed of at Withycombe Brick Pit under very satisfactory conditions.

16. SWIMMING POOL

This remains as one of the Sea Front attractions where improvements are desirable, but the heavy loss on its operation makes the problem a very difficult one to solve.

17. ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF DRINKING WATER

- (1) Sample of water from Catchment Reservoir, Squabmoor.
received 3rd October, 1962.

Characters

Colour	Brown-green tint
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Natural
Odour	None
Suspended Matters	Unimportant

Bacteriological, after filtration and chlorination.Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli	Nil
Bacterium coli (Type 1)	Nil

Analysis

(Parts per million).

Chlorine present as Chlorides	27.0
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	0
Phosphates	0
Sulphates	
Free Carbon Dioxide	
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	29.0
Temporary Hardness (annulled by boiling)	14.0
Permanent Hardness (not altered by boiling)	15.0
Saline Ammonia	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.106
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	2.0
Oxygen absorbed immediately	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron in solution	0
Iron in sedimentary form	0
Manganese	0
Total Solid Constituents	105.0
Organic Matter observed on igniting the Solid Constituents	trace

Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH. 6.7

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF DRINKING WATER

- (2) Sample of water from No. 3 Borehole at Dotton.
Received 3rd October, 1962.

Characters

Colour	Colourless
Turbidity	Clear
Taste	Natural
Odour	None
Suspended Matters	None.

BacteriaProbable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform baccilli	Nil.
Bacterium coli (Type 1)	Nil.

Analysis

(Parts per Million)

Chlorine present as Chlorides	24.0
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	4.0
Phosphates	slight trace
Sulphates	
Free Carbon Dioxide	
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	167.0
Temporary Hardness (annulled by boiling)	136.0
Permanent Hardness (not altered by boiling)	31.0
Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.05
Oxygen absorbed immediately	
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron in solution	0
Iron in sedimentary form	0
Manganese	0
Total Solid Constituents	275.0
Organic Matter observed on igniting the Solid Constituents	none

Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH. 7.2

The following paragraphs have been kindly supplied by the Senior Public Health Inspector.

18. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Sanitary Improvements Effected.

1. New Drains	-
2. Drains repaired	8
3. Waste pipes repaired or renewed	2
4. Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	8
5. W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired	7
6. House roofs repaired	8
7. House yard paving repaired	1
8. House walls, floors and ceilings repaired	82
9. Other house repairs	23
10. Dustbins provided	37
11. Ventilated foodstores provided	2
12. Nuisances abated	18
13. Sinks provided	-

Total number of visits in connection with the above work - 258

Visits in connection with miscellaneous items - 1,066

(complaints, outworkers. interviews etc.)

Number of complaints received 98

Number of informal notices served 71

Number of informal notices complied with 49

during the year a total of 12 Statutory Notices were served as follows :-

Section 75, Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	4
Section 93, Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	2
Section 39, Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	1
Section 24, Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	5

Provision of Dustbins.

The work of providing dustbins continued during the year as a result of which 37 dustbins were provided and in 4 cases the service of a Statutory Notice under Section 75 was necessary.

Nuisances

One drain, one public sewer and 2 private sewers were cleared of obstruction after informal action. In two further instances it was necessary to serve statutory notices before the drain and public sewer were cleared.

One fly nuisance arising from the keeping of fowls was abated and the burning of rubbish in a factory yard stopped.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES FOR CUSTOMERS

Resulting from a survey of restaurants separate facilities for the sexes were provided at two restaurants after the service of statutory notices in each case under Section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936.

It is again pleasing to report that with the co-operation of all concerned it was unnecessary to take action in the local magistrates court since all the work required by the notices was completed within the time allowed.

In addition to the previous paragraphs, visits were made to various premises as shown under the following different headings :-

19. <u>DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION</u>	<u>Number</u>
Disinfection of Bedding (lots)	2
Destruction of Bedding (lots)	1
Disinfection of Premises	1
Visits made regarding disinfection and disinfestation	16

In three houses and one room, an insecticidal spray was used for destroying fleas. Also a birds nest in the ventilator of a house was powdered with insecticide powder to destroy fleas. In one house an insecticidal spray was used for destroying cockroaches.

(a) Wasp Nests

The service this year for the destruction of wasp nests was required in three cases only.

20. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Again this year it is pleasing to note that no cases of bed bug infestation were recorded.

21. CAMPING AND CARAVANING

There are four sites within the urban district as listed below:-

a. Sandy Bay Holiday Park

Fields at Westdown Farm, Littleham, bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers :- 189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 512, 514, 515, 516, 519, 520, 521, 524, 526, 531, 532, 534, 535, and 536.

Area : 159.7 acres.

Licensed for 1,125 moveable dwellings which represents a density of seven caravans to the acre.

b. Foxholes Hill

Fields at Maer Farm and Foxholes Hill, bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers :- 471, 475, and 497.

Area : 14.6 acres.

Licensed for 216 caravans, which represents a density of 15 moveable dwellings to the acre

c. Higher Orcombe

Fields at Higher Orcombe bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers :- 500, 502, 504, 506 and 507.

Area : 24.7 acres.

Licensed for 82 trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council which represents a density of three moveable dwellings to the acre.

d. Orcombe Heights

Fields at Orcombe Heights bearing Ordnance Survey Numbers :- 499 and 503.

Area : 22.3 acres.

Licensed for 50 tents or trailer caravans of a type approved by the Council, which represents a density of 2 moveable dwellings to the acre.

e. Camping Census

Again this year the department carried out a survey of all camping for the completion of forms for the Devon County Council Planning Authority. This was taken at the peak holiday period, i.e., August Bank Holiday week.

f. Camping at Unlicensed Sites

The camping at Prattshayes Farm was kept under observation but did not exceed the permitted 42 consecutive days. A great improvement has been effected in the sanitary circumstances of the camp as during the year the drainage system from the camp was connected to the Council's Main Sewer. Conditions were found to be satisfactory and the number of tents was down to 32.

During the year 52 visits were made to the permanent holiday sites whilst 21 visits were made in connection with temporary camping.

22. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) General

The food premises in the area include the following types :-

Butchers	18
Dairies and Milk Distributors	34
Fish Shops	5
Fried Fish Shops	8
Bakehouses	11
Bread and Cake Shops	9
Greengrocers	15
Grocers	54
Restaurants and cafes	32
Hotels and Guest Houses	67
School Kitchens & Staff Canteens	14
Public Houses	23
Other food premises	24
	<hr/>
	314
	<hr/>

(b) Registered Premises

The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 are :-

The preparation or manufacture of preserved food	30
The manufacture of ice cream	5
The sale of ice cream	147

The total number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 is - 20.

(c) Unsound Food.

Food condemned as unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

	Pounds	Ozs.	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs.	Lbs	Ozs.
<u>Meat</u>							
Beef (decomposition)	500	8					
				4	1	24	8
<u>Tinned Meats</u>							
Cooked Ham (Decomposition)	461	9					
Corned Beef	"	58					
Ox Tongues	"	27					
Jellied Veal	"	6					
Stewed Steak	"	11					10
Luncheon Meat	"	13					4
Chopped Ham & Pork	"	7					8
				5	0	25	2
<u>Other Foods</u>							
Sausages (decomposition)	3	0					
Poultry	"	15					
Cod Fillets	"	28					
Prawns	"	7					0
Pork Pies	"	23					0
Marzipan rancid	56	0					
				1	0	20	0
<u>Tins of Food (Assorted)</u>							
109 (tins punctured, blown or leaking).	595	1					
				5	1	7	1
<u>TOTAL</u>				16	0	20	11

Condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's Refuse Tip.

(d) Food Retailers

During the course of the year 118 visits were made to butchers shops, fish shops, fried fish shops, bread and cake shops, greengrocers and grocers shops.

The standard in the above type of food premises has remained good. During the routine visits to grocers' premises enquiry has been made into the measures adopted by the grocers in regard to the proper rotation of stock with the object of preventing the sale of stale goods.

At two butchers' shops preparation rooms have been redecorated and in one case the use of an unsuitable room has been discontinued. Whilst most of these shops are very well run, I regret to say that conditions in one or two of them make frequent inspections necessary in those cases in order to avoid deterioration of hygienic practices.

(e) Bakehouses

All eleven bakehouses in the district are operated by mechanical power and of these 9 are classed as factories since more than one person is employed in them. There was no cause for unsatisfactory comment in regard to these premises. 13 visits were made to bakehouses.

(f) Catering Establishments

The general standard of these premises continues to remain good but there is always the need to remind occupiers of small items of detail requiring attention such as first aid materials, nailbrushes, soap, improved means of protecting food displays and also general cleaning operations. 54 visits were made to these premises.

(g) Hotels and Guest Houses

As a result of visiting, 2 preparation rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 still rooms and a bar have been redecorated at different establishments. At one guest house an intervening ventilated space has been formed between the kitchen and W.C.

During the routine inspections it was found that at an hotel a staff room adjoining the kitchen was being used for sleeping by seasonal staff. This practice is contrary to the Food Hygiene Regulations. The occupier was advised of this and immediately the habit was stopped. Once again, this kind of incident illustrates how important it is to maintain regular routine inspections of all premises.

Despite the above one regrettable lapse it is pleasing to record that the already good standard in these premises has been kept up by all persons concerned. There were 62 visits made to these premises.

(h) Public Houses

During inspection conditions were found satisfactory. The Lounge Bar at one property has been enlarged, improved and modernised. 12 visits were made to these premises.

(i) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Observation has been continued with regard to mobile food vans when it was found necessary to require the owners names and address to be displayed in two instances.

A fishmonger's cutting board has been renewed in connection with a mobile van. Two baker's roundsmen have been warned about smoking whilst handling open food. On another occasion representations were made to the owner of a dirty bakers' van regarding cleaning. Upon investigation it was found that the van in question was a relief van in use owing to a mechanical breakdown of the regular van and it's cleaning has been overlooked as a result of this emergency.

Apart from the above incidents the general standard of cleanliness for vans has been good.

Below is given a summary of the more important achievements secured under the Regulations :-

Wash hand basins provided	2
Hot water supplies provided	-
Soap, Towels and nailbrushes provided	1
First-aid materials provided	3
Sinks provided or renewed	-
Food rooms cleansed and/or redecorated	9
Food rooms repaired and/or improved	5
Sanitary conveniences repaired and/or improved	3
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	1
Clothing accommodation provided	-
Protective screens provided	-
Equipment renewed or improved	6

(j) Milk Supply

The various milk distributors' premises and cream rooms were found to comply with the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

(k) Ice Cream

Forty-six samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, and the results were as follows :-

GRADE I	96%	GRADE III	2%
GRADE II	2%	GRADE IV	Nil.

Below is given a tabulated statement of the results of samples since 1956 :-

GRADE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
I	31 (96.9%)	22 (61.1%)	33 (78.8%)	36 (88%)	42 (91%)	41 (79%)	36 (74%)	44 (96%)
II	1 (3.1%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (11.9%)	4 (10%)	3 (7%)	8 (15%)	8 (16%)	1 (2%)
III	-	4 (11.1%)	2 (4.7%)	1 (2%)	-	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
IV	-	-	2 (4.7%)	-	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	-

It was encouraging to note that no samples this year were reported as being Grade IV. The only result that can be considered unsatisfactory was obtained from a manufacturer using a soft ice cream machine. This was probably due to carelessness in cleaning and sterilising the various parts of the machine since after visiting the next result was reported as Grade I. It would also appear from the general picture of these results that the handling of loose ice cream, as in cornets, was completely satisfactory.

Good relations have again been maintained in all cases, and copies of the Laboratory Reports as in previous years have been supplied to the people concerned. Although there are five premises registered for manufacture of ice cream, at only one of these premises was ice cream actually made. Whilst 147 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, at only 106 of these premises was ice cream sold.

(l) Shellfish

Visits were made at regular intervals to the Shellfish factory at the Docks occupied by Messrs. Exe Shellfish Limited. An excellent standard of hygiene is maintained at the factory, which is reflected in the results obtained from the samples. Eight samples of cockles and mussels were taken at the factory during the inspections and sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Exeter for bacteriological examination. (All the samples were reported as "satisfactory").

(m) Potted Crab

Routine sampling of this product was continued during the year and all the samples were reported upon as satisfactory.

23. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949General

This year the number of complaints received was slightly more than last year, there being 71 complaints this year compared with 60 last. Eight of these concerned mice. As a result of investigating these complaints 75 properties were found to be infested.

The Rodent Operator has carried out 82 treatments and as one of these was in business premises the cost of this treatment was recovered from the owner concerned.

RODENT CONTROL - Sewers

The Annual Test Baiting of 10% of the Council's Sewer system was carried out in June. Unfortunately this revealed a slight infestation in scattered areas. Poison bait was laid in these affected manholes and partial "takes" were recorded in every case. An indicated that at the end of the year the sewer system was free from infestation.

Council Property

The following properties of the Council were treated in the course of the year :-

Boldbrook	Pound Lane Allotments
Cul-de-sac off Douglas Avenue	Withycombe Refuse Tip
Withycombe Brook (Moorfield	Council Depot
Road to Country House Inn)	Orcombe Cliffs
Marpool Allotments	Imperial Recreation Ground
Council Nursery Moorfield Road	King George V Ground
Withycombe Brickworks Site	Imperial Road Car Park.

132 visits were made regarding Rodent Control.

24. FACTORIES ACT 1961. 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	8	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	96	38	-	-
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	108	50	-	-

2. CASES in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remdied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a)Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to outwork.	2	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	2	-	-

During the year four building sites were visited and found to have satisfactory sanitation. One Chemical closet was provided at a site after a request was made at the end of last year for this matter to be dealt with.

3. OUTWORK (sections 133 and 134).

Below is given a table of the number of outworkers employed by factories in the district.

PART VIII OF THE A T

Outwork

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134	
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served.
Wearing) Making apparel) etc. Cleaning Washing	13	-	-	-	-
Brass & Brass articles	45	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	58	-	-	-	-

Where work is given out from a factory and done in a private dwelling house, it is termed "Homework" and the person who does the work is and "outworker". This control applies to certain classes of work as specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State. The occupier of the factory concerned with outworkers is required to keep a list of all outworkers and send a copy of the list to the Local Authority during the months of February and August each year.

25. SHOPS ACT 1950

This Council is the Sanitary Authority under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950 and as such is responsible only for enforcing the requirements of Section 38 relating to ventilation and heating of shops and sanitary conveniences. Whilst visiting shops on routine inspections the opportunity of checking the necessary requirements was taken.

26. HOUSING.

During the year representations were made to the Committee and as a result of this the Council made, 2 Closing Orders and 1 Demolition Order, under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957, in respect of three properties.

The Council revoked Closing Orders in respect of two properties since works were carried out to render the premises fit for habitation.

Informal Action has been taken during the year in connection with further houses found to be used as houses in multiple occupation.

Two basement flats were made to comply with the Underground Rooms Regulations thereby effecting an improvement in natural lighting and ventilation, also remedying dampness etc.

At a further 21 houses after informal action by the Department, the necessary works of repair have been secured to maintain the houses in a satisfactory state.

27. The following report has been kindly supplied by the Housing Officer, Mr. E.R. Ashton.

1. Housing Applications received during 1963 - 200
2. Summary of the list of applicants awaiting re-housing as at 31st December, 1963.

<u>Considered to be in need of re-housing, and accommodation required</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Considered to be adequately housed</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>3 bedrooms</u>	<u>2 bedrooms</u>	<u>1 bedroom</u>			
129	34	88	<u>251</u>	226	<u>477</u>

Forty families were re-housed during the year ending 31st December, 1963, and the number of families considered to be in need of re-housing remains at the 200 level.

On the Burnside Estate, a Community Centre with guest bedrooms and Wardens facilities was provided on the completion of the Estate in May, 1963, the intention being to provide a service for the elderly residents of the 82 bungalows on the Estate.

In view of the number of bungalows, two Wardens are employed, which is a considerable advantage, as it enables them to provide a 24 hour service.

The scheme has proved most successful, and is an answer to the criticism that the elderly prefer to live in small groups of dwellings of probably not more than 30. In particular, the large number of tenants has proved a sound nucleus for social activities.

A fairly intensive study was made following the completion of the Estate, and in view of the encouraging replies to the questions put to the tenants, a similar size Community Centre is to be constructed shortly on an existing Estate, to provide similar facilities for the occupants of some 76 one bedroomed ground floor flats.

As to the future, approval has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a new Estate of approximately 350 dwellings (all centrally heated) including 59 one bedroomed bungalows and 30 flatlets for the elderly, with a full Community Centre and Warden's Service. The Estate will also include shopping facilities.

The housing of the elderly is a particular problem in Exmouth where the number of persons over 60 years of age is more than double the National Average, and suitable accommodation is in steady demand both from those without homes of their own as well as from tenants of existing Council houses who wish to move to something smaller on account of their age. Bungalows particularly fill this need and in consequence there is no lack of tenants asking for a transfer

